NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1868.

WASHINGTON.

ILLUSORY OVERTURES TO THE CHIEF-JUSTICE-MR. JOHNSON IN QUEST OF COUNSEL-EX-EMPTION | FROM INTERNAL TAX - MR. STEVENS'S SPEECH-RESTORATION OF ALA-EAMA-ALIASKA-SPECULATIONS IN TORACCO
-THE TROUBLES IN TENNESSEE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBENE. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 18, 1868. The Democrats and Johnson men who have been foiled in their efforts to corrupt members of the Senate. and to get an expression of opinion from them against impeachment, have engaged in the discreditable work of trying to influence Mr. Chase. They appear incapable of seeing that this is a poor compliment to the Chief-Justice, and no one entertains deeper contempt for their maneuvers than Mr. Chase himself. The friends and organs of the President are all shouting in concert to-night for Mr. Chase as the Democratic nominee in the next Presidential campaign. To give the report an air of probability, they say that a People's Convention shall be called, and that Mr. Chase shall be nominated without a platform, if he will act on the trial of Mr. Johnson in a manner acceptable to them.

Mr. Johnson holds daily consultation with his counsel. They intend to make a fight as long and desperate as possible, and will resort to every legal quibble in the practice to protract the proceedings. The President wants to get another good Repub.

lican lawyer to act with William M. Evarts, and has accordingly telegraphed for T. P. Sweat, one of the Lincoln Electors of Illinois.

The President and his two daughters to-day attended the funeral of William Slade, colored, late the stoward of the Executive Mansion. The flowers on the coffin were contributed by Mr. Johnson's daughters. The Mayor of Washington and the attending physicians, together with other white citizens, were present. Both white and colored ministers of the gespel officiated at the ceremonies. The pall-bearers were in part white. The deceased steward, who was deservedly respected by all who knew him, had accomulated considerable property.

The House Impeachment Managers held two meetings to-day and examined one witness, the Hon. Horatio King, who was Postmaster-General under Mr. Buchanan. Mr. King did not disclose anything important, though the Managers had been led to suppose that he was cognizant of some of the President's designs in his recent unlawful proceedings. The Managers are preparing themselves on the law points which may arise on the trial. They have yet made no assignment of the parts which they shall respectively take on the trial, and will not decide that question until after the President shall have developed his course on Monday next. The Managers, having been informed that a claim agent had received two hundred dollars on a requisition from Adjutant-General Thomas as Secretary of War, summoned the agent before them. His testimony showed that such was not the fact. It appeared, however, that a claim for that amount was rejected by Secretary Stanton, but allowed by Gen. Grant when the latter was acting as Secretary, pending the suspension of Mr. Stanton, and not until now was the money ready to be paid. In the Senate to-day Mr. Edmunds called up the

bill, introduced by him some time ago, to regulate the mode of presenting bills to the President and the return of the same to Congress. Mr. Bayard of Dela-ware made a long speech against it, but no action was taken, owing to the expiration of the morning hour. At 1 o'clock the bill to exempt certain manu factures from internal tax was taken up. The pending question was on Mr. Fessenden's amendment to allow a drawback on imported articles used in shipbuilding. After a voluminous debate the amendment was defeated by 18 to 25. Mr. Grimes then offered an amendment reducing the tariff on all imported articles ten per cent. This, he said, was the necesmary complement of the other provisions of the bill, without which the tariff would be still more onerous than it now is. The vote on this proposition was 12 to 32. The affirmatives were Messrs. Davis, Grimes, derson, Hendricks, Johnson, McCreery, Norton, bull, and Vickers. It was Mr. Sherman's intention to force a vote on the bill to-day, but, at the request of Mr. Fessenden, he consented to an adjournment at 4:30, with the understanding that the final vote should be taken to-morrow.

The House was engaged to-day mainly in considering the motion which was submitted by Mr. Broomall yesterday, to reconsider the vote whereby the bill guaranteeing a republican form of government to the several States was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The subject gave rise to an interesting debate, and to a sharp encounter of wit between Mr. Woodward and Mr. Broomall. Mr. Woodward asked Broomall whether Pennsylvania has a republican form of Government, and if he did not know that in 1837 the Supreme Court of that State desided that the word "freeman" in the Constitution means white freeman. Mr. Broomall replied that he had known cases where the Court turned itself upside down, and that, too, when his colleague (Woodward) was a member of it. This set the risibles of the House in motion. Messrs. Nott, Woodward, Beaman, Spalding, Lawrence (Penn.) Stevens, and Kelley spoke on the subject. Mr. Ste vens read the introduction of his remarks, and had the remainder read by the Clerk. Judge Kelley in his speech made the point that the framers of the Constitution intended that the Federal Government should have the power to regulate the suffrage question in the States whenever the State undertook to abridge it. He read from the Madison papers to strengthen his position, and to show that such was the opinion of Madison when the Virginia Constitution was up for ratification.

The Committee on Reconstruction held another meeting to-day for the purpose of considering the question of the admission of Alabama. Yesterday, when the bill was sent back to the Committee, it was considered dead, but its friends have brought it todife again. The Committee agreed to amend the bill somewhat, so that it may meet the views of certain gentlemen on the Committee and in the House. The bill was reported to the House this afternoon, and is to be called up to-morrow and pressed to a vote. The following is the text in its amended form:

A Bill for the admission of the State of Alabama to representation in Congress.

Whereas, The people of Alabama, in pursuance of the provisions of an act of Congress entitled "An act for the more efficient government of the Rebel States," passed March 2, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto, have framed a Constitution for a State Government which is republican in form; and whereas, at an election commencing on the 4th day of February, Anno Domini 1868, a large majority of the legal voters of said State, voting at said election, voted for the adoption of said Constitution; therefore, be it enacted by the Senats and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that the said State of Alabama shall be entitled to representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that the said State of Alabama shall be entitled to representation in Congress as soon as the Legalature of said State, members of which were elected at the election mentioned in the preamble of this act, shall have duly ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the XXXIXth Congress, and known as Article Fourteen.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted. That it shall be the duty of the Commanding General of the Military District in which Alabama is included, to notify the members of the Legislature of said State, chosen at the capital of said State within thirty days after the passage of this sect. A BILL for the admission of the State of Alabama to representation in

The House Appropriation Committee resumed the consideration of the Aliaska appropriation this morning, and, after long debate on the two reports which were submitted yesterday, the one in favor of the measure, presented by Mr. Banks, and the other opposed to it, by Gen. Washburne, they determined to postpone the whole subject until the first Tuesday in May. The Committee are about equally divided on the question, but the indications are that the opats of the treaty will defeat it.

Ponents of the treaty will dereat it.

The Military District of Aliaska has been made a.

Powert Major. separate Military Department, and Brevet Major-General Jefferson C. Davis is assigned to its com-

mand, in accordance with his Brevet rank. It has come to the knowledge of the Foreign Af fairs Committee that certain speculators in New- 1 in

York have been engaged for some time past in moving eigars and tobacco from Havana to the Island of St. Thomas, in the expectation that the treaty for its purchase may be ratified in a short time, and that their goods may then escape the duty by St. Thomas becoming a port of the United States. The Committee intend to put a stop to these speculations in the event of the purchase of the Island.

The question of enforcing the six dollars duty on the importation of wines, now before the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is to be disposed of in a few days in favor of the Government. It relates to the seizures which were made some time ago in New-York by Sheridan Shook and Inspector Lewis, in what were known as the spurious champagne wines.

The Senate Judiciary Committee at their meeting to-day agreed upon the following substitute for the House bill relieving R. R. Butler, member elect from the First Congressional District of Tennessee from political disabilities incurred by participation in the

bolitical disabilities incurred by participation in the Rebellion:

Be it enacted, &c., that any disabilities imposed by the Constitution or acts of Congress upon Roderick R. Butler of Tennessee in consequence of participation in the recent rebellion be, and the same are hereby removed, and the said Butler, on entering on the discharge of the duties of any office to which he has been or may be elected or appointed, instead of the oath prescribed by the act of July 2, 1802, shall take and subscribe the following oath:

1. Roderick R. Butler, do selemply swear or affirm that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies foreign and domestic, that I will have true faith and allegiance to be same; that I state this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of crastoo, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of office in which I am about to eiter, so help me God.

The value of National Bank notes in actual circulation March 10 was \$290,635,506, of the following denomination: One-dollar notes, \$4,31,050; twos, \$5,648,630; fives, \$112,960,553; fens, \$77,730,723; twenties, \$43,673,325; fifties, \$16,977,595; one-hundreds, \$5,944,500; one-thousands, \$5,019,000.

Mr. Wilson's bill for the temporary government of

Mr. Wilson's bill for the temporary government of Mr. Wilson's bill for the temporary government of Aliaska provides for the appointment by the President, with the consent of the Senate, of a Governor, Secretary, Judge, Marshal, and Collector of Custons, whose offices shall be kept at Sitka. The laws of Oregon are not inconsistent with this bill, and they are therefore made the laws of the Territory, and the own of Sitka is granted a municipal corporation similar to that of Astoria. The Secretary of the similar to that of Astoria. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to appoint, when he deems it expedient, an Assessor and Collector of Internal Revenue; and meantime he may empower the Mar-shal to act as such Assessor, and the Collector of Cus-toms to act as Collector of Internal Revenues. The forms to act as Collector of Internal Revenues. The Government is required to report to each December, session of Congress the progress and condition of the territory, and the other provisions of the bill in relation to the settlement of the public laws, the right of suffrage, &c., are similar to those made for other territories, accept one which allows such for eign residents to vote as have declared their inten-tion to become sitions of the United States.

eign residents to vote as have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States.

Secretary Stanton sent a dispatch to Gov. Brownlow of Tennessee, yesterday, asking whether, in his
opinion, more troops are needed in that State in anticipation of trouble. Last night a reply was received by Mr. Stanton, in which the Governor says
that, although the Rebels are secretly arming with
the intention of getting possession of the Capitol and
the State archives, he is fully prepared to take care
of them, with the aid of the State militia, and that it
will not in his omnion, be necessary to call upon will not, in his opinion, be necessary to call upon den. Thomas for troops. The Governor's dispatch ntimates that if these rebellious persons attempt to riolate the law and cause bloodshed, an example will be made of the ringleaders not soon to be for-

Gen. Thomas is urged by several army friends to teturn to the President his commission as Secretary

Freasury is accumulating large heaps of greenbacks,

Treasurer Spinner desires to have a report that the Treasury is accumulating large heaps of greenbacks, positively contradicted.

Secretary Seward is expected here to-morrow. The Philadelphia Morning Post's correspondent here telegraphs as follows:

Advices from Texas, received this morning, show a vote of 57,000 for the Convention, being a majority of the registered votes of nearly 4,000. Ninety delegates are elected, many of whom are Republicans, and nine of them colored men. Gov. Hamilton and his brother, Morgan, with many leading Union men, are elected as delegates. The Republicans of the State fear that, unless Gen. Hancook is removed, they will fail to ratify the Constitution. He has removed troops from all the rampant Rebel neighborhoods, and sent them to the frontiers, thus leaving the Union men and freedmen to be overswed. The loyal Registration Boards appointed by Gen. Sheridan have all been removed. A chreniar from Gen. Hancook's headquarters, written to the Chairman of the Rebel State Committee of Texas, and sent by them to the new Registers, makes his recent appointees judges of law and fact in the matter of right to registration.

A paragraph in The Chronicle says:

George Wilkes, the editor of Wilkes' Spirit of the Times, is among the visitors to the national capital, and isseverywhere welcomed. We can never forget that it was his

is among the visitors to the national capital, and is every-where welcomed. We can never forget that it was his trenchant and brilliant pen that first and persistently exwar, and divided our unlitary counsels; nor yet that he was always in the front of every great discussion of Hadical principles. The influence of Mr. Wilkes has been immense upon a large class of readers not habituated to party politics, and especially upon the Democrats, of whom he was, before the rebellion swallowed up their ancient fame, a trusted and respected pioneer and teacher.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, March 18 .- The cotton cases rom Springfield, Illinois, were under discussion to-day. They are entitled: Lemore & Co., claimants of 830 bates of cotton, agt. the United States; Withenbury et al., claimants of 830 bales of cotton, agt. United States, and Grieff et al, claimants of 835 bales of cotton, agt. the United States. Nearly \$500,000 depend upon the decision. The cotton was captured on the Ouachita River in April, 1884, by the fleet under command of Admiral Porter. The counsel are as follows: Mr. Ashton for the United States, Mr. Weldon for the captors, Mr. Corwin for Withenbury & Doyle, Mr. Janin for Lemore and Company, Mr. Gold for Grieff and others. The argument is to be continued to-morrow.

THE SUPREME COURT AND CONGRESS.

The Boston Post's Washington correspondent ints that in order to defeat "the act which was carried brough Congress last week by Kadical trickery, cutting iff the judgment in the McCardle test case, a decision will off the judgment in the McCardie test case, a decision will be given by the Court in advance of that act becoming a law. This the Court will do in defense of its own dignity, and to show that the Court cannot be trifled with by reckless partisans, who dippantly speak of 'clipping the wings of the Court.' It is well ascertained that Justices Chase, Nelson, Grier, Clifford, Davis, and Field believe the Reconstruction acts to be unconstitutional, and that Justices Swayne and Miller alone sustain their constitutionality. It will then be for these six Judges to say whether they will deliver the opinion, or by procrastination allow Mr. Schenck to use his Congressional scissors on their wings. The decision is made up, and they have the power and the right to deliver it. Whether they have the nerve to be an independent Judiciary remains to be seen."

STEAMBOAT BOILER EXPLOSION ON THE OHIO-FORTY PERSONS KILLED.

CINCINNATI, March 18.-The steamer Magnolia of the Cincinnati and Waysville regular packets, which left here at noon to-day with about 100 cabin passengers and a large amount of freight, was shattered by the explosion of her boilers, 12 miles above this city, at 11 o'clock this afternoon. The greater portion of the cabin was carried away, and the boat afterward took fire. About 40 persons were killed, several of them being burned to death.

SECOND DISPATCH.
CINCINNATI, March 18.—The Magnolia had 120 passen gers, and 49 members of the crew. Fifty-seven are known o have been saved. The following were brought to this

city by steamer;
Alexander Eliot, N. D. Ridenhoar, Col. Charles Marshal-Mrs. Niles and daughter, Rufus Martin and wife, Mrs. Albert N. Eulton, William D. Ross, sliNntly injured. T. Cox. editor of The Flemingsburg Democrat; C. D. Armstrong, and G. H. Huston of Berlin, are slightly

E. F. Jones and G. W. Kerr, Bridgeton, Ind., badly in-

Badly Injured .- Mrs. Baker of Ripley, Ohio; Mr. Prather, brother of the Captain; Mr. Evans, and Jackson, the steward, were saved: J. Stevens, first engineer, and B. Gardner, Harry Clark, messenger Adams Express, leg

Lew Mills, first mate, and the porter of the boat, G. L. Gillis, all unhurt. W. Burton, bar-keeper, slightly in-jured; Thomas Curran, of Dover, slightly; J. M. Gillimond, of Ripley, I two ribs broken; Thos. Miller, badly scalded; J. B. Haws, Minerva, Ky., shoulder broken, and otherwise in jured; Charles Lewis of Ionia, frightful hole in his skull; J. P. Lavill of Aberdeen, scalded badly; George Wilbur of

Higginsport, badly scalded. The boat took fire immediately after the boilers ex-The boat took are minimizing upper works were destroyed, some powder in the magazine exploded, destroying but the hull, which sunk.

Many of the passengers leaped overboard and were drowned, and others were burned, among them the captain. The boat was valued at \$30,000; insurance, \$20,000.

SUNDERLAND BRIDGE SWEPT AWAY. Springfield, Mass., March 18.—The bridge across the Connecticut River at Sunderland, was swept away by high water this afternoon. The ice of Great Holyoke Dam bruke up to day, and went over without injury. No further danger is apprehended.

XLTH CONGRESS-IID SESSION.

SENATE ... WASHINGTON, March 18, 1868. The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Attorney-General, calling attention to the inexpediency of diminishing the appropriation for the clerical force, etc., of the Department. Also, a communication from the Secretary of War, in reply to a resolution of inquiry, reporting that the military reservation at Fort Ridgeway may be relinquished without detriment to the service. Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) presented a petition from the citizens of North Carolina and Virgin om Cleveland, from the Manufacturers' Convention, praying the REDUCTION of INTERNAL TAX. A resolution was offered by Mr. HENDRICKS (Dem., Ind.), and dopted, requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate what have been the monthly expenditures, and the average expenditures of the War, Navy, and Interior Departments since July, 1865. Mr. WILSON disagreement of the two houses in regard to the bill to failitate the payment of SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES, reported certain verbal amendments, inserting the words "and di-rected" after the word "authorized," &c., which were concurred in. Mr. HENDBICKS called up a bill to amend an act in regard to the conveyance of vessels, and

t was passed.

PRESENTATION OF BILLS TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep., Vt.) called up a bill to regulate
the presentation of bills to the President, and the return

Mr. BAYARD (Dem., Del.) took the floor in opposition to the bill. He quoted the Constitution and cotemporary authorities, to show that the construction placed on the Constitution by the bill, in regard to bills failing at the expiration of ten days, during which the President may return them in time of the recess of Congress, is errone-ous. Even if it is correct, the law-making power should not give such a construction to the laws. His argued, also, that the return of bills to the Clerk's office, when Congress is not in session, as provided in this bill, is not the return contemplated by the Constitution.

GER, MEADE'S OPINION.

return contemplated by the Constitution.

GEN, MEADE'S OFFION.

The bill was laid aside, and the Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the General of the army, inclosing a copy of the telegram received from Gen. Meade, commander of the Third Military District.

Messrs, CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.) and SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) simultaneously—what is it!

The telegram, dated January 12, 1868, was read, asserting that if the bill pending before Congress is passed, directing military commanders to fill offices with those qualified to take the test oath, its execution will be entirely impracticable. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. MOEGAN (Rep., N. Y.) reported favorably a bill to

qualified to take the test oath, its execution will be entirely impracticable. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. MORGAN (Rep., N. Y.) reported favorably a bill to REFUND DUTIES erroneously exacted from certain merchants and importers of New-York.

Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Me.), from the Committee on Conference, appointed on disagreement on the Consular Appropriation bill, made a report recommending that the Senate recede from certain amendments, and concur in the amendment providing that all moneys above \$1,000 received as fees at the office of Consuls, Vice-Consuls, or Commercial Agents, shall be paid into the Treasury, &c. The report was concurred in.

EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION.

The Senate then took up the bill to exempt certain manufactures from internal tax. The question was on Mr. HENDERSON'S amendment to the amendment by Mr. FESSENDEN, providing for a drawback of the duty on materials used in the construction of river steamers, which was not agreed to.

The question recurred on the amendment by Mr. FESSENDEN providing for a drawback equal in amount to the import duty on timber, Manilia, copper, iron not advanced in manufacture being bars, and boits, etc., used in the construction of sailing vessels and in the repair of vessels of foreign build, to be retained for the use of the United States under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

Mr. JOHNSON (Dem., Md.) moved to amend by inserting, after the words "sailing vessels" the words "ocean steamers."

Mr. CHANDLER (Rep., Mich.) had no objections to re-

to the shipping interests of Maine during the last six years, and he argued that the amendment was entirely germain to the bill.

ermain to the bill. Mr. CHANDLER (Rep., Mich.) asked how many ships it Mr. CHANDLER (Rep., Sited, asked now many sines it would take to create a commerce if they were not used ! If they were required for use they would be built; otherwise not. More ships had been built during the past two years in the United States than during any previous two years. Congress a few years ago gave ship-building materials considerable relief from taxation, and this bill removes all other internal tax on them.

Mr. JOHNSON'S amendment was lost by the following

2.27 . 0	The second second		
vote:			
	1	CRAS.	
Conkling, Conness, Corbett, Durie, Duron,	Fresenden, Hendricks, Johnson, Morgan, Murrill (Me.),	Morrill (Vt.), Nortou, Nye, Paterson (Ter Snuper,	Van Winkle, Vickers, Willey, m.), Wilson-19.
	The state of the s	NATS.	
Anthony, Cattell, Chandler, Druke, Edmunds.	Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Henderson, Howard, Howe,	McCreery, Powers; Ramsey, Ross. Saulsbury,	Sherman, Tipton, Wade, Wilhams, Yates-20,

Democrats is Italics.

The question recurred on Mr. Fessenden's amendment.
Mr. CATTELL (Rep., N. J.) agreed in the main with the
principles of the amendment on a bill properly guarded;
but, desiring that this bill should not be embarrassed, he
was constrained to vote against it new.

Messrs. HOWE (Rep., Wis.) and YATES (Rep., Ill.) expressed similar views.

Mr. Fessenden's amendment was lest by the following

vote:		***	
Conkling, Corbett, Cragin, Davis, Dixon,	Fesseuden, Hendricks, Johnson, Morgan, Morrill (Me.),	Nyr, Patterson (N.H.), Patterson (Ten.), Saulsbury,	
	,	ATS.	
Anthony, Cattell, Chandler, Coic, Couness, Drake,	Edmunds, Ferry, Frelinghaysen, Grimes, Henderson, Howard,	Howe, McCreery, Morrill'(Vt.), Nortes, Pemeroy, Rausey,	Ross, Sherman, Tiptou, Van Winkle, Wade, Williams,
Demograta in	Italies.		Yates-25.

Drake, Howard, Ramery, Williams, Democrats in Italica.

Mr. GRIMES (Rep., Iowa) offered as an additional section an amendment providing that after this act goes into effect, the amount of duties charged and collected on goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the United States shall be diminished to the extent of 10 percent of the amount now charged, and making it unlawful for any officer of the Government to collect any larger amount. Mr. Grimes explained that the object is, first, to keep the faith of the Government, which was virtually pledged to a proportionate reduction of import duties as taxes on domestic manufactures were removed; secondly, because the consumers as well as the manufacturers of the country should be relieved; third, because all classes should know what is the intention of the Government; fourth, because the effect of the present bill would be greatly to reduce the revenue from imports because of the frauds that would naturally follow.

Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Vt.) thought it the policy of the country to revive its revenue as far as possible by import duties.

Mr. HENDRICKS (Dem., Ind.) said that beyond the

country to revive its revenue as iar as possible by import duties.

Mr. HENDRICKS (Dem., Ind.) said that beyond the Mr. HENDRICKS (bem., Ind.) said that beyond the obligations of the Government to make certain payments in gold or silver, he did not understand that the Secre-tary of the Treasury is authorized to deal in gold and sil-ter. He desired to know whether the Senator wished to continue the system—corrupt in its influence, in his opin-on—of collecting gold and silver beyond that amount, and then of reducing the paper money by sale in the market.

market.

Mr. MORRILL replied that if the Senator had listened to the remarks of the Chairman of the Committee on Finance, he would have discovered that it would be impossible to carry on the Government and pay the interest on the public debt but for the premiums derived from sales of gold. In reply to a question from Mr. Henderson, Mr. Morrill said a high rate of tariff would produce more revenue than a low rate, and that if he had his way he would translate every duty into an ad valorem duty.

Mr. CATTELL (Rep., N. J.) supposed that it had been the intention of Congress to fix the tariff in proportion to the Internal Revenue tar as an experiment, but after an experience of two years the Senate passed a bill, last Winter, increasing the tariff rates 25 per cent, which unfortunately, however, failed to reach the House of Representatives in time for their action. The Senator from Iowa (Grimes) was laboring under an error in supposing that Congress had committed itself to the opinion that the tariff should be reduced proportionally with the internal tax, since they had virtually passed a bill increasing it 25 per cent. While, therefore, the Benator's amend-Mr. MORRILL replied that if the Senator had listened

ment came very naturally from him, it was passed on a misconception of the facts.

Mr. GRIMES replied to Mr. Morrill. He claimed that an article is prohibited just in the degree in which it is protected, and that the word protection is, therefore, a misconner.

Mr. HENDERSON (Rep., Mo.) favored the amendment. Mr. HENDERSON (Rep., Mo.) favored the amendment. It would produce precisely what the Senator from Maine (Mr. Fessenden) wanted. He denied that a high tariff produced a greater revenue than a low one. The history of the world showed the contrary to be the fact. Sir Eobert Peel was told when he proposed the repeal of the Corn law in England that it would bankrupt the country, yet the finances improved immediately on the repeal. Such would be the case here if that policy were followed. One result would be to give ships something to carry.

21 1921	3	EAS.	VENTO TALL
Davis,	Hendricks,	Morton,	Saulsbury,
srimes.	Johnson,	Patterson (Tenn).Trumbull.
lenderson.	McCreery,	Pomeroy,	Vickers-12.
		IATE.	
othour.	Corbett,	Howard.	Sherman,
Buckalen,	Cragin,	Howe.	Sommer,
ameron.	Diren,	Morgan.	Tipton,
attell.	Drake,	Morrill (Me.),	Van Winkle,
handler,	Ednunds,	Morrill (Vt.),	Wade,
ole.	Perry.	Nre.	Willer,
lonkling,	Feasenden.	Patterson (N. H	.) Wilson.
onness.	Frelinghuysen,	Ramsey,	Yutes-32.

ported to the Senate.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) gave notice that he would press it to a vote to-morrow, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. NULLIFICATION OF ALIEN AND COLOR LAWS.

Mr. BROOMALL (Rep., Penn.) moved to reconsider the vote referring to the Judiciary Committee a bill introduced by him July 11, 1867. to guarantee to the several States of the Union a republican form of govern-

Mr. WOODWARD (Dem., Penn.) asked whether Penn-

air, woodward (hem., renn.) asked whether rensylvania has a Republican form of Government I

Mr. BROOMALL replied that in respect of hereditary
disfranchisement Pennsylvania has not had a Republican
form of Government since 1858.

Mr. WOODWARD asked whether his colleague was so MI. WOODWAID asked whether instead as not to know that the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania had decided that, under the Constitution of 1790, the word "freeman" meant chile freeman, and that the introduction of the word "white" into the Constitution of 1837 did not alter.

meant white "reeman, and that the introduction of the word" white" into the Constitution of 1837 did not alter. in effect, the Constitution a particle.

Mr. BROOMALL replied that his colleague very well knew the history of the transaction, and that the case cited was a concected case, and that the Judges made the decision in the hope of saving their places.

Mr. WOOIWARD proclaimed that there is not in the Constitution, laws, or judicial judgments of Fennsylvania the shadow of a foundation for the sentiment of his colleague with respect to Negro Suffrage—the right of suffrage being, by the common consent of all American history, one of the reserved rights of the States.

Mr. KELLEY (Rep., Penn.) reminded his colleague that the cotemporaneous construction of the Pennsylvania Constitution of 1790, and all subsequent action under it, recognized the freeman's right to vote, irrespective of color, and that colored men had voted there.

Mr. BROOMALL confirmed that assertion, and added that up to 1838, no person entertained any more doubt about the right of men of all races to vote in Pennsylvania, with the necessary other qualifications, than the people of the United States had doubted up to the date of the Dred Scott decision, that a negro had rights which white men were bound to respect.

Mr. BOYER (Dem., Penn.) asked his colleague whether the people of Pennsylvania had not ratified the Constitution of 1851, with the word "white" inserted in it 1

affair. Mr. SCHENCK (Rep., Ohio) expressed his surprise at

affair.

Mr. SCHENCK (Rep., Ohio) expressed his surprise at the position of the Democratic party on this question of negro suffrage. Those gentlemen of the Democratic party, he said, admit that representation ought to be founded on population, do they not? Whenever they make that admission they admit that they recognize the negro as a man to be counted and considered and to be taken in the enumeration on which members of Congress are appointed. The State of Maryland has adopted by a Constitution made by Democrats, Sessisionists, and Rebels, the doctrine that representation in her Legislature must be founded on the number of population in the several counties of the State. If the Democrats will count the negro; will consider him one of the integral parts of the population of the country, what does it amount to It amounts to their virtually giving the benefit of suffrage to the negro. It amounts to beir considering him one to be counted when the number of Representatives is to be returned. What, then, is the difference between them and those who hold opinions in favor of negro suffrage It is slapply this; The Democrats are for having the negro enjoy virtually, all the benefits of the suffrage, but they want some white man as a proxy, not selected or appointed by him. We, on the other hand, claim that if you give the negro suffrage, he ought to vote himself. That, fundertake to say, is the only difference between those men who how about negro suffrage and the rest of the people of the country who entertain the oplinion that the negro is not entitled to suffrage. I want, therefore, to see an end of that how, and I want to see those gentlemen come candidly, boldly, before the country, and admit that they are in favor of counting the negro; admit that they are in favor of open of negro suffrage; admit that they are in favor of open of the integral parts of the population to be represented and to be governed only. Do they want somebody not appointed by the negro act to as his proxy, because they do not dare to lodge i

SPEECH BY THE HON, THADDEUS STEVENS. Mr. STEVENS (Rep., Penn.), rising at the clerk's desk, said : This, Mr. Speaker, is a grave question of argument It is not a question for demagogues. The world is going on in its progress of human government, and is every day advancing in the great science which is to make man happy or make him miserable. We are either to relapse into a state of barbarism where that infamous doctrine that one man can own another is to be reevery man governs himself and has rights that are inalienable, and among these inalienable rights is the right of universal suffrage, which no man shall dare, after this generation shall have passed away, to dispute. We are not now merely expounding a government-we are correcting the injustice, the errors, the fallacies which were heaped on other times by necessity. From the dark ages up, mankind has been ground down by despots, who could not control the people, and were unable to form governments such as ought to control them. Europe, Asia, and every other country in the world until the last century were bound in chains which they could not break-in chains and withes which they could not snap. But a period arrived when the Almighty God, the Governor of the Universe, placed within the power of our fathers both the knowledge and finally the power to break those chains and give to the world an opportunity if it would to be free. When the dawn of the Revolution came it broke upon this world as a new, mighty, and glorious reformation. That which never before had opened the eyes of mankind, and given a clear insight into the rights of the human race, opened the eyes of our great and glorious fathers, and taught when we have carried it out will make tyrants everywhere tremble. Then demagogues who talk to us about the difference of races will be ashamed, and will skulk away from the face of man. What was the great right which they discovered! It was that " all men were bern count;" that the black man who brushes my colleague's

(Woodward) boots is just as much entitled to every privilege as my learned friend or myself. Wheever undertake to make a distinction between the colored man and our-selves because of the color of his skin, or the formation of his body, has forgotten his God, and his God will forget him. In other words, you must go back now to universa the Government can stand. You must build all your science of Government on that, and when you attempt

to depart from it you forget that you ar a man; that you become a tyrant, and you deserve the execration of the human race. There is no other way but by universal suffrage in which you and I and every man can protect ourselves against the injustice, the inhumanity and the wrongs which would otherwise be inflicted upon us. We have got to a point in this nation when we can adopt that great and glorious principle, and no man dares say that we shall not adopt it My efforts shall be to prove to this House, not simply that we have reached that point, but that we have reached it by means of the Constitution, which we have not violated, although our fathers, who would have adopted the prin ciple and who proclaimed it, could not adopt it without violating the contract which they themselves had made and without destroying the great Government which they were then building up. I trust, therefore, that I shall be understood when I say that my doctrine now is that we have reached that period which our fathers did not reach, could not reach. I differ slightly with my respected colleague from Philadelphia (Mr. Kelly), on that ground. We have reached a period when we may speak of universal suffrage, not as a boon, not as a gift, but as an inalienable right which no man dares take away and which no man can surrender. His God has forbidden, the science of government has forbidden it; and henceforth Vet us understand that universal suf frage, operating in favor of every man who is to be governed than the granite on which our fathers laid the foundation of their immortal work—the work of universal liberty; which will last just as long as that immortal doctrine shall last, and no longer. I must be excused for the imperfect way n which I have said what I have, and in order to prove what I have already announced as propositions, I will what I have already amounted as property ask my friend, Mr. McPherson, Clerk of the House, to read the remarks which I had prepared for this occasion. Mr. McPherson read a speech which Mr. Stevens had

manifested at any previous time during this session. He closed by offering the following as a substitute for the Be it enacted, dc., That every male citizen of the United States above the age of 21 years, who was born or natu-ralized in the United States, or who has declared his in-tentions to become naturalized, shall be entitled to yote tentions to become naturalized, shall be entitled to vote upon all national questions that may arise in any State of the Union where he shall have resided for the time of 30 days; and no distinction shall be made between any such citizens on any account, except for treason, felony, or other infamous crime not below the grade of felony at

prepared. Mr. Stevens's own remarks were delivered

with a clearness and strength of voice such as he had not

support of the bill.

While Mr. Beaman was speaking, M. BROOMALL (Rep.,
Penn.) intinated that his intention was to withdraw the
motion to reconsider, and let the bill go to the Judiciary

Mr. SPAULDING (Rep., Ohio) hoped that the debate would not be closed without giving members of the majority an opportunity of making known their objections
to the bill. He did not recognize its constitutionality at
all, and did not want it to go to the country that the
House was prepared to pass the bill.

Mr. BROOMALL did not wish to interrupt the business
of the House, and he therefore desired the debate to close
to-day by all means.

All of requirements and appropriate the colongering of Market and States and defined up to the depart of the prompted of the property day with the special at the interest and the foreign of the colongering of the foreign of the colongering o

power to regulate the time, place, and manner of holding elections.

Mr.KERR (Dem.,Ind.) addressed the House in opposition to the bill. He agreed that it was not yet a party question, but he expressed his belief that the moment the majority in the House feit that it had the power to enact such a bill it would do so. It was the fixed and cherished purpose of the majority to change the Federal Constitution of to-day and then, under the somewhat latitudinarism language of the proposed 14th article, such a bill as this would be introduced and passed. The title of the bill should be changed and made to read; "An act to corrupt the blood and demoralize the mind of the American people, and to undermine their Constitutional Government and civil liberty."

and civil liberty."

Mr. BROOMALL withdrew his motion to reconsider the vote referring the bill to the Judiciary Committee, and the bill and amendments were therefore left with that Committee.

Committee.

RESTORATION OF ALABAMA.

Mr. FARNSWORTH (Rep., Ill.) reported a bill to admit the State of Alabama to representation in Congress, which was ordered to be printed. He informed the House that he would ask to have it considered and passed

which was ordered to be printed. He informed the House that he would ask to have it considered and passed to-morrow. The bill is as follows:

Whereas, The people of Alabama**, in pursuance of the provisions of an act of Congress, entitled "An Act for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto, have framed a Constitution of State Government, which is Republican in form; and
Whereas, At an election commencing on the fourth day of February, 1868, a large majority of the legal voters of the said State, voting at said election voted for the adoption of said Constitution.

Therefore, be it enacted, That the said State of Alabama shall be entitled to representation in Congress, as soon as the Legislature of said State, the members of which were elected at the election mentioned in the presamble of this act, shall have duly ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the XXXIXth Congress, and known as article 14.

**Sac. 2. And be it purther enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Commanding General of the Military District in which Alabama is included to notify the members of the Legislature of said State, chosen at the election held in February, 1868, to assemble at the capital of said State within thirty days after the passess of this act.

ONFERENCE COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Reps., Ill.) from the Conference Committee on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, reported that the House should recede from all its disagreements, except the one concerning Consulars Fees, etc., the provision in that matter to be modified so that all moneys received for fees at any Vice-Consulate or Commercial Agency beyond \$1,000 a year, and all moneys received by any Consulate, fine excess of \$1,000 in the aggregate from all such agences or Vice-Consulates, shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury of the United States, and that no greater sum than \$200 shall be allowed for the expenses of any Vice-

to.

Mr. PAINE (Rep., Wis.) made a report to facilitate the payment of soldiers' bounties, which was agreed to.

Mr. JULIAN (Rep., Ind.) reported a bill amendatory of the Homestead laws, which was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

Mr. LOGAN (Rep., Ill.) offered a resolution calling on
the Secretary of the Treasury for information concerning
commissions paid on the sales of bonds and gold since

1862, which was adopted.

Mr. ELIOT (Rep., Mass.) offered a resolution calling on
the Secretary of War for a revised estimate for River and
Harbor Improvements, which was adopted.

REMARKABLE ADJOURNMENT OF A MEMPHIS COURT.

Меменья, March 18.-Judge Hunter of the Criminal Court has adjourned that tribunal, as he alleges, in consequence of the pressure of rebellious articles, Court, and because one offender who had been commit-ted was illegally discharged, in company with other des-perate men, who had sought to take his life. The press here ridicule his action, especially his charge that the re-lease of the editor of The Avalanche by Judge Waldron, under a writ of habeas corpus, was illegal.

LYNCHING AND WAYGING IN RICHMOND, MO. KANSAS CITY, March 18 .- Andrew McGuire, the notorious guerrilla and bank robber, was taken from the jail at Richmond, Mo., last night, and hanged by six persons in disguise, styling themselves a vigilance com

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

· EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN. ST ATLANTIC THE EGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

IRISH REFORM ADJOURNED. LONDON, March 18 .- The whole plan for Church, Land, and Educational Reform in Ireland will go

over to the next Parliament. AN ORANGE CANDIDATE IN BELFAST.

DUBLIN, March 18 .- Mr. W. Johnson, the Orange Secretary who was imprisoned in County Down for taking the lead in an illegal procession, has been made a candidate for Parliament from the city of Belfast.

ITALY.

DEATH OF AN AMERICAN OFFICER. FLORENCE, March 18 .- Lieut. John D. Clark of the United States steamship Canandaigua died at Civita Vecchia a day or two ago. The remains will be in-

SPAIN.

PEACE ENVOYS FROM PERU AND CHILL. MADRID, March 18 .- Peace Envoys from Peru and Chili are hourly expected at Cadiz.

THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

THE M'DONALD ABDUCTION-THE ASHBURTON

TREATY-STANDARD FOR CURRENCY. OTTAWA, Canada, March 18 .- In Parliament ast night Mr. McKenzie moved an address for the correspondence regarding the abduction of Allen McDonald by United States officials. In doing so he hoped that the Minister of Justice was in a position to say whether the report in the newspapers is true or false; that after the United States authorities had admitted the illegality of

the proceedings of their officials, the British Minister at Washington had declined to accept the release of the prisoner who had been improperly abducted from British

United States authorities had admitted the illegality of the proceedings of their officials, the British Minister at Washington had declined to accept the release of the prisoner who had been improperly abducted from British territory.

Sir John A. McDonald was bound to say that the answer given by the British Minister at Washington to Secretary Seward was what had been reported; that without having communicated with the Government of Canada he had elected not to ask for the liberation of McDonald under the circumstances. The papers in this case had been sent him by the Government of the Dominion. He had been surprised to learn that the person illegally abducted had been allowed to be retained in the United States without being sent back to Canada. It was due to the House and to the country to have some explanation of the unprecedented conduct of the British Minister at Washington. (Hear, hear.) We should not permit any British Minister to take upon himself to say that he will surrender the rights and liberties of a British subject, whom American authorities have no right to detain. The motion was then carried.

Sir John A. McDonald introduced a bill for the extension of the Extradition Treaty. It was, he explained, known to the honorable members that the Ashburton Treaty provided that the Imperial act should remain in force in all the Colonies until the Colonial arcts had been passed, and had given effect to the treaty; and where such acts were satisfactory to the Imperial Government that then such Colonies should be governed by Colonial and not by limperial act. Such an act had been applied, and its working there had been found to be in a great degree projusicial. The United States, in giving effect to the Imperial act, provided at once a most comprehensive measure, with easy machinery to work out the treaty; and the Government of chanda subsequently adopted an act almost similar. As the measure remained in Nova Scotia and Now-Brunswick is was not so well adapted to meet the desired oid, as the United States

LATEST GENERAL NEWS.

.... The river is free at Albany. The Mississippi is open at Lake Pepin.

... The Indians are quiet on the Fort Ben-.Gov. Crawford is coming to New-York to .The Albany railway workmen's strike is

....S. H. Pike's whisky establishment, in Cincinnati, was closed on Tuesday.Boats are running from Baltimore on the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal.An unoccupied brick house in Philadel-

....Fort Totten is well supplied. Reports of starvation there are utterly untrue. ...Eight illicit stills were seized in Port

... The Boston police had a number of well-known pickpockets on exhibition yesterday.Penobscot Bay is free. The steamer

...Mike Pyne's grocery, in Memphis, was consumed by fire yesterday morning. Loss \$35,000.
...Thomas S. Ashe of Anson County accepts the Conservative nomination for Governor of North Caro-.The Mississippi Convention did nothing

.... Frank Vinell has been arrested in Boston

J. Ware Butterfield has resigned as Secretary of the New-Hampshire DemocraticMessrs, J. T. Ladue & Co.'s foundery, in Detroit, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night Loss,

.... Sergeant Bates, with his flag unfurled

....The mayor of New-London has offered \$3,000 reward for the detection of the incendiaries which infest the city. The Central Railroad track near Palatine was buried under six feet of ice on Tuesday; but the road was opened yesterday.

... The steamer Empress took fire in her dock, in Kingston, Canada, yesterday morning, and was burned to the water's edge. ... Gov. Baker was examined on the charge

of perjury, preferred by a freedman, before the United States Commissioner in New-Orleans, yesterday.

Alderman Joenbert (colored) has sued the New-Orleans Convent of the Sacred Heart for denying a member of his family admission to its privileges. He claims \$10,000 damages.

...E. Levi's store, under the United States Court-rooms in Topeka, Kansas, was set on fire on Tues-day. It was insured for \$25,000, and contained only \$900 worth of goods. J. Hubbard of the Brittingham farm,

near Fortress Monroe, shot and killed a negro on Saturday night. He is in the hands of the military au-thorities at Camp Hamilton, near Hampton.Gen. Schofield has published an order ex-

plaining that his order suspending the sales in Virginia under deeds of trust, does not apply to debts contracted after April, 1865, nor since the date of the order. The Wampanoag, at Fortress Monroe flag-ship of the North Atlantic Squadron, is to be relieved in a few days by the United States steamer Contocook now fitting out at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy-Yard.

....St. Augustine, a new Catholic Church edifice, at Golden Hill, Conn., the largest in the State, was dedicated on St. Patrick's Day by Bishop McFarland of Providence. Bishop O'Connor of Baltimore and a number of other clergymen participated.

THE KILLING OF ASHIGHWAYMAN. MEMPHIS, March 18 .- Three men in disguise, supposed to be members of the Ku Klux Klan, went last night to the house of a negro, about 44 miles from Nash-ville, on the Lebanon road, and demanded admission. The negro fired and killed one of them, who, upon exam-ination, proved to be Henry C. Blair of McWhirteville.

TREASURE FOR NEW-YORK-MINING STRIKE.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—The steamship Colorado, for Panama, sailed to-day with \$705,000 in treasure, \$775,000 of which is for New-York. The mean employed at the new Almeden Quickeliver mine struck against the management, and the operations have been suspended.